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Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick

From Saturday, JULY 7, to Saturday, JULY 14, 1733.

The SPEECH *of* James Oglethorpe, *Eſq*; *As promiſed in the* Gazette, No. 74.

I Should think myſelf very much wanting in Juſtice and Gratitude, if I ſhould neglect thanking your Excellency, you Gentlemen of the Council, and you Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, for the Aſſiſtance you have given to the Colony of *Georgia*.

I have long wiſhed for an Opportunity of expreſſing my Senſe of the *univerſal Zeal*, which the Inhabitants of this Province have ſhewn for aſſiſting that Colony, and could not think of any better Opportunity, than now the whole Province is virtually preſent in its General Aſſembly.

I am, therefore, *Gentlemen*, to Thank you for the handſome Aſſiſtance given by private People, as well as by the Publick. I am to thank you, not only in the Name of the Truſtees, and the little Colony now in *Georgia*, but in behalf of all the diſtreſſed People of *Britain*, and perſecuted Proteſtants of *Europe*, to whom a Place of Refuge will be ſecured by the Succeſs of this firſt Attempt.

Your charitable and generous Proceeding, beſides the Self-Satisfaction which always attends ſuch Actions, will be of the greateſt Advantage to this Province. You, *Gentlemen*, are the beſt Judges of this, ſince moſt of you have been perſonal Witneſſes of the dangerous Blows this Country has eſcaped, from *French*, *Spaniſh*, and *Indian* Arms. Many of you know this by Experience, having ſignalized yourſelves perſonally, either when this Province by its own Strength, and unaſſiſted by every thing, but the Courage of its Inhabitants, and the Providence of God, repulſed the formidable Invaſions of the *French*, or when it defeated the whole Body of the ſouthern *Indians*, who were armed againſt it, and invaded the *Spaniards* who aſſiſted them. You, *Gentlemen*, know there was a Time, when every Day brought freſh Advices of Murders, Ravages and Burnings; when no Profeſſion or Calling was exempted from Arms, when every Inhabitant of the Province was obliged to leave their Wives, their Families, their uſeful Occupations, and undergo all the Fatigues of War, for the neceſſary Defence of the Country, and all their Endeavours ſcarcely ſufficient to defend the Weſtern and Southern Frontiers againſt the *Indians*.

It would be needleſs for me to tell you, who are much better Judges how the increaſing Settlements of the new Colony upon the Southern Frontiers, will prevent the like Danger for the future. Nor need I tell you, how much every Plantation will increaſe in value, by the Safety of the Province's being increaſed, ſince the Land to the Southward already ſell for above double what they did when the new Colony firſt arrived. Nor need I mention the great leſſening of the Burthen of the People, by the increaſing of the Income of the Tax, from the many Hundred Thouſand Acres of Land, either taken, or taking up, on the Proſpect of future Security. The Aſſiſtance the Aſſembly have given, tho' not quite equal to the Occaſion, is very large, with reſpect to the preſent Circumſtances of the Province, and as ſuch, ſhews you to be kind Benefactors to your new come Country-Men, whoſe Settlements you Support, and dutiful Subjects to his Majeſty, whoſe Revenues and Dominions you by that Means increaſe and ſtrengthen.

As I ſhall ſoon return to *Europe*, I muſt recommend the Infant Colony to your farther Protection, being aſſured both from your Generoſity and Wiſdom, that you will in caſe of

of any Danger and Neceſſity, give them the utmoſt Support and Aſſiſtance.

Mr. *Whitmarſh*,

WHILST the Country, as well as the Town, has been ſo long unprofitably entertained from your Preſs, I have been only a Spectator or Auditor in common with others, in hopes that ſome abler Pen than mine, might afford you more uſeful Subjects for our Diverſion and Improvement, than any of thoſe polemick Diſputations, poetick Conundrums, learned Orations and righteous Reſolutions, *&c.* which have been impoſed on us for ſeveral Months paſt, and ſome of them at a double Charge to ſuch of us are Subſcribers for your *Paper*; but ſince the Scene, how tireſome ſoever its Length may make it, is like to remain unchanged, unleſs ſome publick ſpirited Perſon endeavour to divert the Auditory with new Matter; I ſhall, as I think is the Duty of every Man, according to his Station and Ability, diſcharge the Obligation I am under, in rendring myſelf as ſerviceable as I can, by adding my Mite to advance the common Improvement.

I have been ſome Time ruminating, before I could fix on a Subject to treat of; for tho' ſeveral have occurr'd to me, they have all been fully diſcuſſed by more powerful Hands than mine: That which ſeems to me to have been the leaſt touched on, and which is of general Uſe, is the propereſt Method of abſterging the Poſteriors, or rather, I ſhould ſay, the moſt apt Materials for that neceſſary Uſe.

The Opinions of People in this Reſpect are as various, and their Methods of Uſe as different, as are their Complections, or the roughneſs or ſmoothneſs of the *Podex*; for though many Things may make an awkard Shift, as Graſs, Leaves, Moſs, Paper, and Corn-kobs, *&c.* yet neither are always eaſy to be come at, unleſs before-hand provided, nor all unexceptionably proper when got, as the *Cutis* of the *Podex* differs in Perſons according to their Ages or Sexes, or is more or leſs capillatated: I ſhall therefore treat of them ſeverally in their Order, and give the publick my Opinion how far each may, or may not be proper; excepting to ſuch any Share of the Benefit thereby intended,——who to ſupply the Uſe defile their Fingers, and to abſterge them, beſmear the Door or ſome other part of the Foricæ.

And firſt as to Graſs, unleſs both Care and Time are beſtowed, it is apt to give way to the Fingers, and the Conſequence being eaſily gueſſed at, I ſhall not encourage its Uſe, unleſs upon very extraordinary Occaſions, as when a Diarrhæa prevails, and the Patient is in more than ordinary haſte, and can't ſtay to provide ſomething better: Much the ſame may be ſaid of Leaves, which are generally too ſmooth and brittle, and not only endanger the Fingers, but are ſure to leave ſo much remaining as will diſcolour the Shift, though thereby it be preſerved from Forfeiture.

Moſs is what I ſhould rather recommend than either Graſs or Leaves, as being leſs liable to thoſe Objections, tho' not altogether free from them; for being compoſed of ſuch weak fibers as will not bear even a gentle pull, it often gives way, and leaves ſome of the moſt defiled parts remaining in the Contraction of the *Podex*.

Neither is common Paper, whilſt new and ſtiff, ſo proper as Moſs, tho' by Frication it may at length be rendered apt enough for the Service, if to make it ſtill more flexible, it is worn any time in the pocket; but is much better when mollified by a greaſy preſſure; it is then pliant, and the former ſtarchy parts give way to the inmoſt Receſſes of the *Podex*, or outward part of the *Inteſtinum rectum*, and being ſoft and eaſy, may very well be recommended as the fiteſt for ſuch as are afflicted with the Hæmorrhois, and for, *&c. &c. &c.*——with ſome others, for whom it may be proper peculiarly to adapt it, whoſe effeminacy, or want of Imployment ſuitable to their flegmatick robuſt Appearance, ſink them into a low Degeneracy, and by degrees Diſtempers and makes tender the Body, whilſt the Mind is not leſs vitiated by the acquired unnatural Habit; whence Fumes, as of ſtrong Liquor, ariſing, ſettle in the Cranium, and intoxicate the whole Lump therein contained, which being thence in a perpetual Perturbation, has not intermiſſion enough to receive thoſe clear Ideas that are wont to dwell in the noble Cell, and which therefore finding no proper Recepticle, diſgorge themſelves by every out-let they can, forcing their way thro' ſuch a Fætor as is inſupportable to the By-ſtanders.

The Corn-kob is the moſt unexceptionable, as it is the moſt eaſily come-at-able by all Degrees of People; this Material is vaſtly eligible on many Accounts, firſt from its convenient Length, whence the Fingers may be

be kept undefiled: Secondly, by the ſmall Bruſh ariſing from the Spindle, that cleanſes the *Podex*, without any grating of the tender part, by reaſon of the elaſticity of the ſaid bruſhy Excreſſence, which makes it gently yield without any hurtful Frication: And thirdly, for that, if confined to proper external Bounds, may be delightfully employed, by any one affected with a *Prurigo* of any Kind in thoſe lower Regions: This is eaſily had at every Plantation in the Country, and for a very Trifle may be procured by all ſuch of the Inhabitants of *Charleſtown*, who chuſe it before Paper, from any of their Friends there; and is certainly the fiteſt for People in general, tho' mollify'd Paper be properer for ſome few, as I have already hinted.

If what is here offered be judged of Uſe, my End is anſwered; if not, I have this inward Satisfaction, that it is not the firſt good Deſign that has proved abortive, or been unkindly received; wherefore I in my turn, as more already than a bare Subſcriber, inſiſt on its having a Place in your next *Gazette*, to try it's Fortune.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Amſterdam, March 27.

LETTERS from *Poland* are full of the great Remittances made thither from divers Courts, and ſpeak of King *Staniſlaus*'s Party as the moſt conſiderable, yet in ſome apparent Danger of being counterballanced by that of the Elector of Saxony. The States General appear no Ways inclined to meddle with the *Poliſh* Affairs, unleſs in Conjunction with the Courts of *Vienna* and *Great Britain*. His Excellency M. *Finch*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter at the *Hague*, has received Orders from the King his Maſter to intercede with their High Mightineſſes, that the Prince *de Naſſau Orange* may be left in the quiet Poſſeſſion of the Territories granted by King *William* III. his Anceſtor.

LONDON, *March* 3.

On Day laſt Week unhappily fell upon his Sword, Col. ——, who had ſignalized himſelf in the Wars againſt the Turks under the Emperor of Germany, who wrote in his Favour with his own Hand to King *George* the Firſt: He was Governor of one of the Plantations, and ſold a fine Eſtate formerly for 50,000 l. which he loſt in the South-Sea Stock in the Year 1720, which, it is thought contributed to this Diſaſter; and Monday Night his Life was deſpaired of.

His Majeſty's Ship the Buckingham is ordered round from the Nore to Portſmouth, to receive Admiral Stewart on board, who is to proceed thence with ſix Ships of the Line to Gibraltar.

By Letters from Lincoln we hear that Iſaac and Thomas Hallam were convicted for the following barbarous Murders, viz. About two Months ago theſe Wretches meeting the Poſt-Boy near that City, ſtopt him, and making him blow his Horn, told him That was his Death Peal, and then cut his and his Horſe's Throat; and afterwards robbed and murdered Mr. Wright, a young Man in a Chaiſe, by cutting his Throat and almoſt his Head off. They are to be hang'd in Chains, one near the Place where they kill'd Mr. Wright, and the other where they killed the Poſt-Boy.

A few Days ago Mr. Lee, a Gold Chain-maker in Dyot-ſtreet, St. Giles's, going in his Chariot to his Houſe at Highgate with Mr. Howard, a Maſter Bricklayer of that Place, was attacked by a ſingle Highwayman between Kentiſh Town and Highgate, who demanded his Money, *&c.* but Mr. Lee replied in a joking Way he had none for him; upon which the Highwayman ſhot him with a Piſtol in the left Breaſt and he died in half an Hour.

March 24. Wedneſday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State and Formalities, and was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, viz. that for puniſhing Mutiny and Diſertion; the Bill for taking the Oaths; and that for importing Diamonds Cuſtom free; the Engliſh Law Bill; and to ſeveral other publick and private Bills, then ready for the Royal Aſſent. The Act for the Qualification of Juſtices of the Peace, and the Act requiring all Proceedings in Law to be in the Engliſh Tongue, take place the 25*th* Inſtant.

The Robert, Capt. Hamilton, was lately blown up by the Negroes on the Coaſt of Guinea.

The Belvedere, Capt. Oliver, bound from Jamaica to Carolina, was lately loſt in the Gulph of Florida, but her Crew were ſaved.

Boſton, June 11. We hear from New-York, that the Rev. Mr. *Alexander Ca-pb-ll* is committed to Priſon there, on a Suit brought againſt him by his Excellency the Governor, for clandeſtinely marrying the Lord *Auguſtus F—z R—y*, to one of his Excellency's Daughters, a young Lady aged about 18 Years.

CHARLES-